

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON THE ORCHIDACEAE - V

Robert L. Dressler

The present paper includes miscellaneous new combinations, names and synonymies in American Orchidaceae.

BLETIA PURPURATA Rich. & Gal., Ann. Sci. Nat. III, 3: 23. 1845.

Crybe rosea Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot. ed. 2, 446.

1836 - Bletia rosea (Lindley) Dressler, Taxon 13: 248. 1964, not B. rosea (Lindley) Reichb. f., 1862.

In checking on the combination Bletia rosea, I failed to note that my card file of Bletia names had been divided into two categories, and thus overlooked Reichenbach's earlier use of the name (for what is now considered a Schomburgkia). The epithet purpurata is uncomfortably like that of B. purpurea (Lam.) DC., but there seems to be no alternative to its use.

I here publish new combinations for the few Central American Encyclias which still lack valid names in Encyclia and for two South American members of the E. fragrans complex, which will be treated in greater detail in a separate paper.

ENCYCLIA AMANDA (Ames) comb. nov. - Epidendrum amandum Ames, Sched. Orch. 4: 36. 1923.

ENCYCLIA CHIMBORAZOENSIS (Schltr.) comb. nov. - Epidendrum chimborazoense Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. 14: 389. 1916.

ENCYCLIA FRAGRANS subsp. AEMULA (Lindley) comb. et stat. nov. - Epidendrum aemulum Lindley, Bot. Reg. 22: t. 1898. 1836 - Epidendrum fragrans var. aemulum (Lindley) Barb. Rodr., Gen. et Sp. Orch. Nov. 2: 136. 1881.

Epidendrum aemulum var. brevistriatum Reichb. f., Linnaea 41: 37. 1876 - Epidendrum fragrans var. brevistriatum (Reichb. f.) Cogn., Mart. Fl. Bras. 3(5): 85. 1898.

Most recent authors have cited the above synonym as "var. breviaristatum," which suggests that all have copied the same error.

ENCYCLIA LAMBDA (Linden & Reichb. f.) comb. nov. - Epidendrum lambda Linden & Reichb. f., Bonplandia 2: 281. 1854.

Epidendrum rueckeriae Reichb. f., Hamb. Gartenz. 21: 385. 1865.

ENCYCLIA SPONDIADUM (Reichb. f.) comb. nov. -

Epidendrum Spondiadum Reichb. f., Bot. Zeit. 10: 731. 1852.

ENCYCLIA VENEZUELANA (Schltr.) comb. nov. -

Epidendrum venezuelanum Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 6: 39. 1919.

ENCYCLIA VESPA (Vell.) comb. nov. - Epidendrum Vespa Vell., Fl. Flum. Ic. 9: t. 27. 1827.

Epidendrum crassilabium Poepp. & Endl., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl. 2: 1, t. 102. 1838 - Encyclia crassilabia (Poepp. & Endl.) Dressler, Brittonia 13: 264. 1961.

Epidendrum variegatum Hook., Bot. Mag. 59: t. 3151. 1832.

Epidendrum baculibulbum Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 19: 116. 1923.

I give here only the synonyms most important for Central America. This species is nomenclaturally central in a bewildering complex which is most variable in the Andes. It seems best to use this name for the entire complex until (or unless) a thorough study of the complex is available.

EPIDENDRUM HAMATUM (Garay) comb. nov. - Stenoglossum hamatum Garay, Orquideología 4: 72. 1969.

Garay suggests that Stenoglossum be accepted as a genus distinct from Epidendrum on the basis of four features (loc. cit. p. 70); these are:

1. non-resupinate flowers - This feature is frequent in Epidendrum, including section Spathium Lindley. Many species of section Spathium have an arching inflorescence, so that most flowers have the lip lowermost without any actual twisting of the ovary or pedicel (a sort of passive resupination). This is exactly the situation in Epidendrum [Stenoglossum] coryophorum. This feature clearly cannot be taken to distinguish Stenoglossum from Epidendrum.

2. transverse plate-like rostellum - The rostellum is transverse and plate-like in all species of Epidendrum. In most species of Epidendrum the transverse rostellum is nearly parallel with the axis of the column, while in E. coryophorum and E. hamatum it forms an angle of about 45° with the axis of the column, which may be the distinction intended by Garay. The structure of the rostellum is quite the same in E. coryophorum and E. hamatum as in the majority of Epidendrum species, and the angle varies somewhat within Epidendrum.

3. two, distinctly lobed stigmata - I believe that Garay has misinterpreted the structure of the stigma. The drawing which accompanies his paper (loc. cit. p. 74) shows the posterior stigmatic lobes from below and

behind, and thus cannot show whether or not the stigmatic surface is continuous in front of and between these lobes. My examination of herbarium specimens indicates that the stigmatic surface is by no means divided into separate stigmas, but is quite like that of Epidendrum tridactylum, except that the posterior lobes project forward (see Brittonia 19: 238. 1967).

4. ovoid or globose, but never compressed, pollinia - The pollinia of E. coryphorum are undoubtedly very thick, even if slightly compressed laterally. However, the pollinia of E. hamatum are distinctly compressed. In the type collection and in Barkley, Gutiérrez & Sierra 4, the dry pollinia are more strongly compressed than those of Epidendrum elegantissimum Lehm. & Kränzlin or E. brachyglossum Lindley, and compressed to about the same degree as those of E. cylindraceum Lindley and E. parvilabre Lindley (all species which resemble Stenoglossum in habit and other features). Thus, I must reaffirm my earlier conclusion that Stenoglossum should not be maintained as a distinct genus (Brittonia 19: 243. 1967).

HEXISEA BICORNIS (Lindley) comb. nov. - Hexadesmia bicornis Lindley, Bot. Reg. 30: misc. p. 41. 1841 - Scaphyglottis bicornis (Lindley) Garay, Bot. Mus. Leaf. 21: 255. 1967.

Scaphyglottis ruberrima var. aurea Reichb. f., Linnaea 22: 856. 1849 - Tetragamestus aureus Reichb. f., Bonplandia 2: 22. 1854 - Scaphyglottis aurea (Reichb. f.) Foldats, Acta Biol. Venez. 2: 381. 1959 - Hexisea aurea (Reichb. f.) Dressler, Taxon 13: 246. 1964.

Scaphyglottis genychila Schltr., Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih. 7: 122. 1920.

Garay (loc. cit.) indicates that bicornis Lindley is an earlier epithet for this species, which I have assigned to Hexisea. As indicated in the previous paper (loc. cit.), the assignment is based primarily on the non-jointed lip and the close relationship to H. sigmoidea Ames & Schweinf. As indicated by Garay, the supposedly sigmoid form of the lip is, by itself, insufficient to delimit the genus.

In our work with American orchids, a few genera have consistently refused to "fit" in the tribes or subtribes to which they were assigned by Schlechter and subsequent authors. Two of these are so isolated in their relationships and so unusual in their characteristics as to demand the creation of separate subtribes, while the remaining genera are, together, sufficiently distinctive to suggest tribal status.

Tribe EPIDENDREAE subtribe CRYPTARRHENINAE, new subtribe - Folia conduplicata; pedunculi laterales, multiflori; columna brevis, clinandrio cucullato; pollinia 4, complanata; caudiculae 1 vel 2, stipitiformes.

Type: Cryptarrhena Lindley

It is not at all clear whether this monogeneric subtribe should be assigned to the Epidendreae or the Vandaeae. The habit and the form of the pollinia suggest Vandaeae, and the hyaline, stipe-like caudicles resemble those of Lockhartia and Centro-petalum, which however, attach to true stipes. This subtribe may eventually be given tribal rank.

Tribe EPIDENDREAE subtribe MEIRACYLLIINAE, new subtribe - Caules monophylli; folia conduplicata, carnosa; pedunculi terminales, pauciflori; labellum integrum vel subintegrum, profunde concavum; columna basi teres, rostello recto; anthera dorsalis; pollinia 8, tenue clavata, glandulae affixae.

Type: Meiracyllium Reichb. f.

Possibly intermediate between the Laeliinae and the Pleurothallidinae (see Brittonia 12: 222-225, 1960), this genus does not fit well in either group, and does not seem to be closely related to Podochilus or other Asiatic genera.

Tribe PACHYPHYLLEAE, new tribe - Caules tenues, pleurophylli; pedunculi laterales vel terminales; columna plus minusve alata; pollinia 2, caudiculae 1 vel 2, stipitiformes, stipiti laminiformi affixae.

Type: Pachyphyllum Kunth

This tribe, to include the subtribes Pachyphyllinae and Lockhartiinae, is quite distinctive in the form of the pollinaria. Though the members of the two subtribes are rather different in other features, their pollinaria are so similar as to suggest a close relationship. I anticipate a system in which the tribe Vandaeae of Lindley is divided into about six more uniform tribes, of which this is the only one not already given a tribal name by Pfitzer.